PROPOSALS.

ass No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow-pino-ner; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White-pine, ce, and juniper timber and lumber; class No. 7. Lime and har; No. 5. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12. Staol; No. 14. Piles; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. chandlery; class No. 16)c. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. render; class No. 22. Charcon; class No. 23. Packing; class No. Iron castings; class No. 27. Augera.

NEW YORK.

88 No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine re; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood timber; class No. 6. White spruce, and juniper; class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 8. or and in class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 18. Islate; class No. 10. State; class No. 10. State; class No. 10. State; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 12. Pinita, oils, and glass; class No. 15. Stationer; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class II. Provender; class No. 27. Charcoal; class No. 25. Stelling, and hose; class No. 24. Copper; class No. 25. Iron-worderstings; class No. 26. Machinery and tools; class No. 27. Au-

No. 1. Clothing; class No. 2. Hits, boots, and shoes; class revisions; class No. 4. Grocories; class No. 5. Dry goods 6. Bread, &c; class No. 7. Tubacco; class No. 8. Miscellass No. 9. Hardware; class No. 11. Paints, oits, &c; class Lumber; class No. 15. Provender; class No. 16. Firewood WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 5. Oak, hard-wood, timber; and new pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak, hard-wood, timber, and crypross; class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 8. Gennent; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails, and apiles; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Fig tron; class No. 14. Filos; class No. 15. Phain; colle, do: class No. 15. Stationery; class No. 16. Stationery; class No. 17. Bradware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Freewood; class No. 21. Hay and staw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Delting, packing, and bose.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Vellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 6. White-pine timber and lember; class No. 7. Lime; Class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Sand; class No. 11. Fron, tron mile, &c; class No. 12. Sheel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. Sup chamber; class No. 17. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Adgecs and centre-bits; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Adgecs and centre-bits; class No. 19. Hay and Straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 25. Pig fron; class No. 26. Iron root.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 74.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST, BALTI-

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

7. 15, a. m., way train for Battimore, Ambapoins, Finiaceipans, and New York.

3. 30, p. m., express train connects at Washington Junction with express train for all parts of the West, and at Baltimore for Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York.

4. 10, p. m., way train for Baltimore connects at Amapolis Junction for Amapolis, and Washington Junction with express trains West.

6. 30, p. m., way train for Baltimore connects at Washington Junction with accommodation train West.

The 5. 15, a. m., and 3. 30, p. m., trains are express, and will stop only at Amapolis and Washington Junctions.

On Saturday, the 3. 30, p. m., train goes to Philadelphia only.

On Sunday but one train leaves—st 3. 30, p. m.

June 13—4f

check, the eye he ever so sparking, the teeth be those of pear, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be sparled and shrivelled, hersik and dry, or, worse still, if sprinkled with gray, Nature will one more than hair her charms. Frof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated pianiat, Thalberg:

the first is the celebrated pianist, Thalberg:

Naw York, April 19, 1858.

Dran Sin: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but, upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original ine. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours, truly.

S. THALBERG.

Las No. 1. Bricke' class No. 2. Program on the case No. 1. Program on the case No. 1. Program of the control of Any 13—ddm

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course of human events ladies and gentlemen lose one of their greatest natural structuous—a fine head of hair—it becomes a matter of serious importance, and the question is, What shall we do to stop the hair from falling off and rectore its vigor and becauty? In reply to this query we beg to say try Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. A few applications will stop the hair falling or breaking, remove dandruf, keep the scalp glean and white, and impart freshness and vigor to the hair; and, although you may have been bald townly years, the continued use of it two months will insure you situariant head of hor. Call and get a bottle, and, if not satisfied after the account application, return it and get the price paid.

Ask for Dr. Harris's East Promoter and Improver. Sold in Richmond by

Corner Maine and 12th and Main and Wall streets.

Sold in Washington by Z. Dr. GHAMA, drugglett, Pennsylvania avenue, near 7th street, and D. B. GLARK, 45; street and Penn. avenue. May 21—3m

WANTED—A Physician or Lawyer, with a cash capital of from \$600 to \$1,000, to become part projector of an established seekly paper, Rural Southeriter. This is a rare opportunity to embark in a increative business, in connexion with their profession in a foorthing county town, while, at the same, he can most thoroughly establish himself in his profession. Apply to

A copy of the paper will be sent to any person wishing to see it.

June 5

WETNURSE WANTED. -Apply at 425 E street,

WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORNER PINE AND NASHAU STREETS, NEW YORK,

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-Law

PRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR AUGUST, 1858.

\$37, 500 :—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 178, for 1858. To be drawn at WHMINGTON, DEL., on Satur-day, AUGUST 14, 1858. 78 No. Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.—SPENDER SCHERK.

\$37,518 !- Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 134, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Satur-day, AUGUST 21, 1858.

75 No. Lettery—12 drawn bullots—annillax 1 prize of ... \$37,518 1 prime of ... 1 de ... 10,000 1 de ... 1 de ... 10,000 1 de ... 1 de ... 7,500 to prime of ... 1 de ... 7,500 to prime of ... 1 de ... 7,500 to de ...

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Orders for			o the most		

Address, P. J. BUCKEY, Agent, Wilmington, Delaware EXTRA WIDE BLACK BEREGES for Shawls,
Mantice, Insters, &c.
Black Grenadine Berege
Black Twisted Sike
With all other kinds of first-class Mourning Goods constantly on

MY GUARDIAN ANGEL. BY FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER

ox, D. C., July 8, 1858.

NOTES ON NATURAL HISTORY.

cage so close that no cat's paw could possibly pass between them, at the same time allowing the cross-wires to run within about an inch and a half of each other. I would suggest, as more elegant, a slight wire-lattice covering the whole cage, and the meshes of which should not leave more than a quarter of an inch opening. This might be made of very thin brass wire, and would not look amiss; at all events, it is to be hoped that cat-proof cages, made on this principle, or some other, will one day be in general use. Apropos of bullfinches, it is generally thought that they will not breed in captivity: I know of at least one instance to the contrary: a large cage, and quiet, seem all they require.

An ingenious mode of rearing birds is practised in France; at least, I have only seen it there. The young birds with the nest are placed in a small cage, and tied up near the place in which the nest litself lay. I have seen the old birds come and attend to the nursing of their offspring in this way with the utmost seal and success. When we consider how much more skilful they are in finding the best food, and administering it in the best manner, we cannot be surprised that in this way the great losses, otherwise sure to occur, are avoided.

Figeons are certainly graceful creatures, and interesting from many qualities they possess. Some of the peculiar kinds are striking objects, from their odd appearance or graceful symmetry; but, on the whole, I think them ittle worth cultivating as pets, however amusing to boys. But they have one advantage to the dweller in cities who seldom get a peep "at nature in her green army;" they help to keep alive in his heart the seft and humanising impressions which nature alone can foster. There is something most delightful to the toll-worn mechanic who "plies his sickly trade" in some forlorn garact, if he can see a pigeon or two of his own take wing from its window, and after wheeling gracefully about in mid-heaven, come soaring back again to their place. All the little domestic economy o

these, birds or flowers, in the dwellings of the spendthritt or the drunkard.

Passing to another class of animals, I come upon one I always regard with the greatest interest and curiosity: I mean the otter. In a wild state, it is one of the most fleroe and savage creatures possible. Every one knows of its predatory habits, and the destruction of fish it cocasions; but few are aware that, if taken very young, it may be brought up as tame as a dog, and that it is susceptible of a high degree of attachment to its master. I have it from authority on which I can implicitly rely, that an otter was thus tamed, in the west of Ireland, some years ago; and that it would descend into the waters of Lough Corrib, and return to the boat with its prey—generally a salmon—irrits mouth. My informant adds, that some English officers quartered in Galway were so delighted with its performance that they resolved selfel, that some English efficers quartered in Galvey were so delighted with the performance that they rought of have it at any price. The owner parted very reluctably with his favorite, which was regularly hattalled with the barracks. Possibly, if his new friends had waited a sufficient time to gain his sfections by kindness all might have been well; but, analous for sport, they took him on the water, and let him go. In a short time, it is a great mistake to supplese that the channis discontinuous the water, and let him go. In a short time, the citer reappeared with a salmon in his jaws, and, as it is a summer in the country, of all four-footed creatures, he often reappeared with a salmon in his jaws, and, as it is a summer in the lower of the creating had a summer of the best. As he drew near, a though the second to strike him, and he hesitated, looked into the faces of those whom he could see, swam about a little, of if pursuing his scratiny, and at last dived, and was seen as more! The probability is, that missing the masser whom he knew, he had not sufficient sequalintance with his new possessers to care for their company. I have good information from other sources of the capacity of the older for domestication. This capacity seems to be the distinguishing mark of certain races. I suppose it to represent on the sources of the capacity of the older for domestication, while other denisers of the wood and field yield to it at once. So it appears to be among quadrupeds. The fox and wolf, although often tied, never have been truly tamed, so far as I know, they do not seem to have brain enough for it; and the dily insiste of timelting silly, in mean, when no came justifies it—is too strong to be got over. Yet there are sume few instances of an acceptionable kind, in while we had the subman species who strikingly illustrate both temperaments.

There is something very interesting in contemplating those animals which, still in a wild state, represent the primary of the strike of the content is the part of the horn adds, that some English officers quartered in Galway were so delighted with its performance that they resolved to have it at any price. The owner parted very reluctantly with his favorite, which was regularly installed at the barracks. Possibly, if his new friends had waited a sufficient time to gain his affections by kindness, all might have been well; but, anxious for sport, they took him on the water, and let him go. In a short time, the otter reappeared with a salmon in his jaws, and, as usual, swam for the boat. As he drew near, a thought seemed to strike him, and he hesitated, looked into the faces of those whom he could see, swam about a little, as if pursuing his scrutiny, and at last dived, and was seen no more! The probability is, that missing the master whom he knew, be had not sufficient acquaintance with his new possessors to care for their company. I have good information from other sources of the capacity of the ofter for domestication. This capacity seems to be the distinguishing mark of certain races. I suppose it to represent organic differences in the brain and nervous system.

the pair set off with all speed for another burrow, where the same scene was repeated. I did not see that they met with any success; but I suppose they must occa-sionally have done so; and, on the whole, it has always struck me as a curious instance in its way. It illustrates this wonderful fact, that animals can interchange ideas without housesees and be the more remarkable that

renders them even dangerous. I take it for granted that they could scarcely ever be tolerated as domestic animals from their bold and fierce temper, and their tendancy to use their horns when provoked. I have often seen it tried, but always with the result that the bucks were found quite intolerable, and duly "killed off." An exception may be claimed for a very fine stag I once knew as forming part of the staff of a marching regiment. He went with his corps everywhere, was much admired at reviews, and other such gatherings. I knew another case of a tame buck, which, in a country town, would stroll in from his master's house in the suburbs, and was constantly seen scampering back with a loaf of bread, a dried fish, or a cut of bacon in his mouth; for nothing came amiss to his appettie. He was the plague of the hucksters' shops in the vicinity, and cost, no doubt, a good sum for damages.

The same tendency to ill-temper and ferocity runs through the antelope tribe; and the ibex and chamois are examples of it. I knew a case some years ago of a very fine chamois, in the collection of the Duke of Gotha, which became so dangerous that it had to be destroyed. By the way, I could not help feeling, when I saw these animals, what a pity it is that so little pains are taken to afford such as are kept in captivity some opportunity of showing their native qualities. These chamois were confined in a small court, with a miniature attempt at a rocky pinnacle in the centre. Now, it would have cost but a trifle to enclose with wooden

chamois were confined in a small court, with a miniature attempt at a rocky pinnacle in the centre. Now, it would have cost but a trifle to enclose with wooden poles from the adjoining forest a space considerably larger, and within this to have erected something which might have given these interesting creatures an opportunity of displaying their wondrous agility. Perhaps this additional space and climbing-ground might have saved the life of the beautiful buck, by giving him some vant for his pent-up energies. I was told that nothing could be more formidable than the way in which he had recently attacked a calf belonging to the keeper, which

It seems singular that we hear nothing of attempts introduce the chamois and ibex into Scotland. Ought not the wild solitude of our Highland ranges to afford them a dwelling suitable to their nature and habits? It may indeed be doubtful whether any mountains below the level of perpetual snow would be cool enough for the ibex in summer; but the experiment would be well

EXTRA WIDE BLACK BEREGES for Shawls,

Rack Greading berges

Black Greading berges

Black Greading berges

With all other kinds of first-class Mourning Goods constantly on him of the tribe was to be found in primeval Europe, from which all our varieties may have spening.

Now that I have got upon the subject of dogs, I must restrain my garruitry, for the theme is inexhaustible. I shall content myself with all toller kinds of first-class Mourning Goods constantly on him of the tribe was to be found in primeval Europe, from which all our varieties may have spening.

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Now that I have got upon the subject of dogs, I must restrain my garruitry, for the theme is inexhaustible. I shall content myself with all under my own observation of the different personages reported overcharged.

A visit to our establishment incurs no obligation to purchase. PERRY & IRIOTHER, Gropes among them, which fell under my own observations. When a boy, I was engaged one evening in watching for group detached building, opposite center as a nancient park, in which were many detached burse. I have a nature of the different personages represented, with the outlook of the different personages represented, with the names of the different personages represented, with the advantage of the personage of the different pe

portion of the body which thus becomes isolated may be burned or hacked, and no more pain will result than if it belonged to a dead carcass instead of to a living man. The brain, therefore, in subordination to the mind, is the physical centre of all sensation. Yet, strange to say, it is itself insensible to the wounds which are torture to the skin, and which wounds the brain alone enables us to feel. "It is as insensible," says Sir Charles Bell, "as the leather of our shoe, and a piece may be cut off without interrupting the patient in the sentence that he is uttering. Because the bone which envelopes it is its protection against injuries from without; it has no perception of them when directed against its own fabric, though it is, at the same time, the sole source of the pain which these injuries inflict upon the other portions pain which these injuries inflict upon the other portions of the system. But the skull is no defence against the effects of intemperance, or a vitiated atmosphere, or too great mental toil. To these, consequently, the same brain which has been created insensible to the cut of a knife is fully alive, and giddiness. headache, and apo-plectic oppressions give ample notice to us to stop the the cvil, unless we are prepared to pay the penalty.

DECLINE OF ORATORY.

Every circumstance has its law, and every age its dis-tinctive character. The "world's great scene" is a spec-tacle of rapid changes. The age of chivalry, according to Mr. Burke, is gone. So is the age of oratory. We have fallen on evil times, so far as eloquence is concerned. We have no great crators either at the bar or in the Senate. We have, indeed, clever speakers, but oratory as it was

Warm, energetic, chaste, sublime!

warm, energetic, chaste, sublime!"

is almost wholly unknown among us. The age is commercial and utilitarian, and its influence is extended through all ranks of life. The profession of law, which both in ancient and modern times has produced very eminent orators, is becoming less and less a liberal art, and more and more a business pursuit. So far as the more interests of the community are concerned this may be very well. But the fact is obvious and undeniable that the bar is no longer the theatre of great eloquence. It is out of fashion there, as well as in Congress and our State legislatures.

In this respect, however, England can boast no better condition of things than exists in our own country. She has not a single great orator. No one appears to claim the mantle of the mighty Chatham, nor, or call the renown of Fox and Pitt. Disraeli is a man of exceeding eleverness, but has neither the large mind nor the large heart whence flow the living streams of eloquence. His sharp, racy discourse may win applause, and plant thorns in the breast of an adversary, but does not overwheim, nor warm, nor melt his hearers. Earl Derby is a dashing, impulsive speaker, with a cultivated, pointed elocution, but he never rises, and is probably incapable to rise, into the higher strains of eloquence. Mr. Gladstone is a man of trained mind, extensive information, and large experience. These advantages constitute him a very able debater. At the same time he is a pleasing speaker, but nature has denied him the higher gift of oratory. Lord Palmerston has wit and jokes, and his jocularity excites laughter both in himself and others; but laughter is not eloquence.

The truth is, great orators do not appear in ordinary times. It is only at such times that the great orator comes upon the scene. The French revolution is illustrated by its Mirabeau and its Danton; the American by its Patrick Henry and its John Asams. The critical periods of English history are the periods of its most curiment orators. Great events seem necessary to arous